

8. *B. [Reptescharipora] convexa* (d'Orbigny), Pal. Franç. 1852, pl. 720. figs. 1-3, 1853, p. 492; Senonian [Campanian]; Meudon, France.

9. *B. hyla*, sp. n.

*Type-specimen.* British Museum, D. 11852; Maastrichtian; Maastricht.

10. *B. [Cellepora] ornata* (Goldfuss), 1826, Petr. Germ. vol. i. p. 26, pl. ix. fig. 1; Maastrichtian; Maastricht.

VII. PACHYDERA, MARSSON, 1887, Pal. Abh. vol. iv. Heft 1, p. 100.

Genotype. *P. grandis*.

*Tabular Diagnoses of the Species.*

- A. Secondary aperture, though well formed, hardly tubular; costæ 8-10, with about 3 lateral fusions ..... 1. *P. grandis*.  
 B. Secondary aperture distinctly tubular; costæ 6, with 1 or 2 lateral fusions ..... 2. *P. densa*.
1. *P. grandis*, Marsson, 1887, Pal. Abh. vol. iv. Heft 1, p. 100, pl. x. fig. 14; *mucronatus*-zone; Rügen, Germany.

2. *P. densa*, sp. n.

*Type-specimen.* British Museum, D. 28210; Danian; Faxe, Denmark.

[To be continued.]

XIII.—*Description of a new Genus of the Family Lacertidæ from Central Africa.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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BEDRIAGAI.

Head-shields normal. Nostril pierced between the nasal, a postnasal, and the first upper labial. Lower eyelid scaly. Collar well marked. Dorsal scales large, rhombic, imbricate, and keeled; ventral plates obtusely pointed, imbricate, and keeled. Digits compressed, with smooth scales inferiorly. Femoral pores. Tail long, cylindrical.

Intermediate between *Algiroides*, Bibr., and *Poromera*, Blgr.; agreeing with the former in the dorsal lepidosis, with the latter in the ventral, in which it agrees also with *Gastropholis*, Fisch.

In proposing a name for this remarkable new genus, I have much pleasure in recalling the services rendered to herpetology, and particularly to the study of the Lacertidæ, by my esteemed friend Dr. J. de Bedriaga.

*Bedriagaia tropidopholis.*

Body moderately depressed. Head rather strongly depressed, but occipital region convex; snout obtusely pointed. Pterygoid teeth absent. The hind limb reaches the elbow of the adpressed fore limb; digits slender, somewhat bent at the articulations. Tail nearly three times as long as head and body. Nasals small, forming a very short suture behind the rostral; frontonasal a little broader than long; præfrontals forming an extensive suture; frontal  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, slightly shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, as broad as the supraoculars, but slightly broader in front than behind; parietals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, outer border convex; interparietal scarcely longer than broad, a little longer than the occipital, which is broader, nearly as broad as the frontal; four supraoculars, first small, fourth larger and in contact with the upper temporal; six superciliaries; two granular scales between the supraoculars and the superciliaries. Postnasal forming a suture with the frontonasal; five upper labials anterior to the subocular, which is as broad beneath as above; two elongate upper temporals; temporal scales rather large, subequal, obtusely keeled. Gular scales granular in front, larger and feebly keeled behind, with a median patch of gradually enlarged and imbricate scales in the middle towards the collar; 24 scales in a straight line between the symphysis of the chin-shields and the median collar-plate; no gular fold. Collar very strongly serrated, composed of 8 rather large plates. Scales on nape granular and keeled, on body large, rhombic, imbricate and diagonally keeled, passing gradually into the ventral plates; 24 scales across the middle of the body. Ventral plates strongly, imbricate, in 10 longitudinal and 33 transverse series. 6 præanal plates. 12-13 femoral pores. 30 lamellar scales under the fourth toe. Caudal scales keeled and pointed behind. Bluish green above and beneath (in spirit), darker on the back; eight longitudinal series of small round light spots on the nape and back, with small black spots between them;

upper surface of anterior third of tail with regular dark cross-bars.

Total length .....	mm.
Head .....	330
Width of head .....	19
Depth of head .....	11
From end of snout to fore limb.....	8
From end of snout to fore limb.....	30
From " " vent.....	83
Fore limb .....	26
Hind limb .....	40
Foot .....	21
Tail .....	247

A single female, probably not full-grown, from Modje, Ituri, Belgian Congo (*Dr. C. Christy's Expedition*).

#### XIV.—*Notes on the Cephalopoda of the Irish Atlantic Slope.*

By ANNE L. MASSY.

THE Cephalopoda taken during the course of investigations carried out on board the Department's fishery cruiser 'Helga' include two species and a larval form new to the British and Irish area, namely:—

*Bathyteuthis abyssicola*, Hoyle, a young specimen of which occurred at 50° 22' N., 11° 40' W., at soundings of 700–750 fathoms; *Brachioeteuthis picta*, Chun, an example of which, with mantle-length of 38 mm., was taken at 51° 37' N., 12° 1' W., at 670–692 fathoms; and, thirdly, the larval Ommatostrephid *Rhynchoteuthion*, with mantle-length of 1.50 mm., was taken at 15 fathoms, over soundings of 290 fathoms. This belongs to the wide-bodied form and closely resembles Chun's \* larva from the Bay of Bengal.

A young specimen of *Onychoteuthis banksi* (Leach) occurred at 51° 7' N., 11° 35' 30" W., at soundings of 325–410 fathoms, and constitutes the first Irish record of this widely distributed species.

An example of *Taonidium pfefferi*, Russell, with mantle-length of 6 mm., was taken at 51° 54' N., 11° 47' W., at soundings of 307 fathoms. This is the third specimen recorded, our previous example having been taken at 51° 37' 30" N., 11° 56' W., at soundings of 400 fathoms. The type was captured at 60° 3' N., 3° 53' W., at soundings of 276 fathoms †.

\* 'Valdivia' Exp., Cephalopoda, pt. 1, (Egopsida, pl. xxviii. fig. 1 (1910).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. sér. 8, vol. iii. (May 1909).